

June 1995



Social Studies 30

Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Alberta
EDUCATION

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1995:
June



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June 1995

Social Studies 30

Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Description

Part A

consists of 70 multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

Part B

consists of a written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

It is recommended that you read the written-response questions in Part B before beginning the examination.

Ideas appearing in the multiple-choice questions may assist you in composing your essay.

Time: 2 1/2 hours.

You may take an additional 1/2 hour to complete the examination.

Part A: Multiple Choice

Instructions

- Use an HB pencil.
- Write your name and the other required information on the back cover of this examination **and** on the separate answer sheet provided as directed by the examination supervisor.
- Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example

The capital city of Canada is

- A. Vancouver
- B. Winnipeg
- C. Ottawa
- D. Montreal

Answer Sheet

(A) (B) ● (D)

- Erase your first mark completely if you wish to change an answer.
- The presiding examiner will collect your answer sheet and examination booklet.
- Do not fold the answer sheet.

Part 4: Short Answer (20 marks)

Indicate the location of each of the following on the map of Canada.

1. The St. Lawrence River

2. The Great Lakes

3. The Gulf of St. Lawrence

4. The Strait of Belle Isle

5. The Bay of Fundy

6. The Atlantic Ocean

7. The Pacific Ocean

8. The Arctic Ocean

9. The Hudson Bay

10. The James Bay

11. The Labrador Current

12. The Gulf Stream

13. The North Atlantic Current

14. The Labrador Current

15. The Gulf Stream

16. The North Atlantic Current

17. The Labrador Current

18. The Gulf Stream

19. The North Atlantic Current

20. The Labrador Current

21. The Gulf Stream

22. The North Atlantic Current

23. The Labrador Current

24. The Gulf Stream

25. The North Atlantic Current

26. The Labrador Current

27. The Gulf Stream

28. The North Atlantic Current

29. The Labrador Current

30. The Gulf Stream

31. The North Atlantic Current

32. The Labrador Current

33. The Gulf Stream

34. The North Atlantic Current

35. The Labrador Current

36. The Gulf Stream

37. The North Atlantic Current

38. The Labrador Current

39. The Gulf Stream

40. The North Atlantic Current

Part 5: Multiple Choice (20 marks)

1. The St. Lawrence River flows into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

2. The Great Lakes are located in the north-east of Canada.

3. The Gulf of St. Lawrence is located in the north-east of Canada.

4. The Strait of Belle Isle is located in the north-east of Canada.

5. The Bay of Fundy is located in the north-east of Canada.

6. The Atlantic Ocean is located in the north-east of Canada.

7. The Pacific Ocean is located in the north-east of Canada.

8. The Arctic Ocean is located in the north-east of Canada.

9. The Hudson Bay is located in the north-east of Canada.

10. The James Bay is located in the north-east of Canada.

11. The Labrador Current is located in the north-east of Canada.

12. The Gulf Stream is located in the north-east of Canada.

13. The North Atlantic Current is located in the north-east of Canada.

14. The Labrador Current is located in the north-east of Canada.

15. The Gulf Stream is located in the north-east of Canada.

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17. The Labrador Current is located in the north-east of Canada.

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38. The Labrador Current is located in the north-east of Canada.

39. The Gulf Stream is located in the north-east of Canada.

40. The North Atlantic Current is located in the north-east of Canada.

1. A supporter of a free-enterprise economic system would favour reducing government deficits by
 - A. increasing personal income taxes
 - B. increasing corporate income taxes
 - C. limiting expenditures on social programs
 - D. limiting opportunities for capital investment

2. The economies of the United States and the former Soviet Union **differed most** in the degree to which their respective governments accepted and encouraged
 - A. modernization
 - B. worker productivity
 - C. technological advancement
 - D. decentralized decision making

3. Greater control and planning in the hands of a more centralized government was **most** characteristic of American economic conditions during the
 - A. 1920s
 - B. 1930s
 - C. 1950s
 - D. 1980s

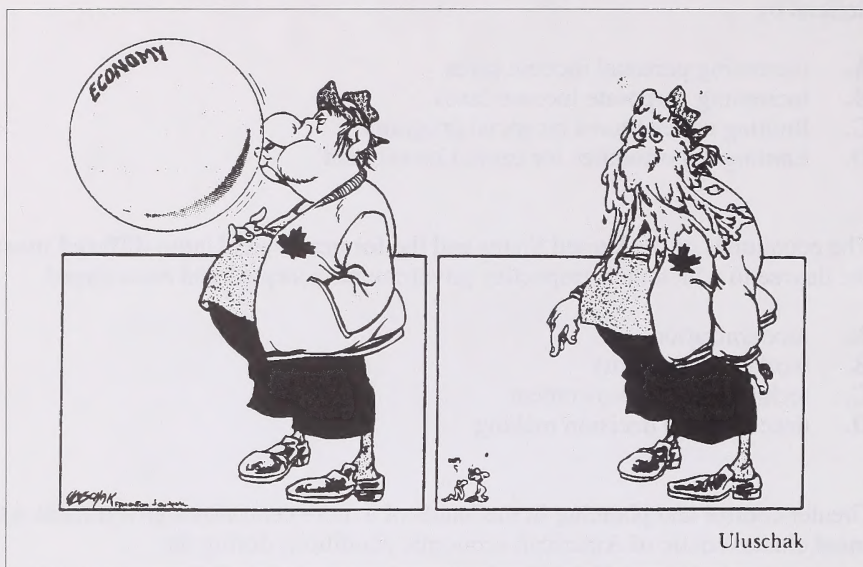
4. *The G7 is an informal organization that tries, though often not very successfully, to coordinate monetary and fiscal policies of the major industrial countries.*

This attempt at coordination is a recognition that industrial nations

- A. are economically interdependent
 - B. are responsible for funding the World Bank
 - C. need to pursue independent economic strategies
 - D. need to use protectionist policies in the global economy

5. In a democratic socialist system, the goal of greater economic equality among individuals would be financed **mainly** by
 - A. sales taxes on consumer goods
 - B. a system of corporate business tax
 - C. a system of progressive income tax
 - D. profits from publicly owned business

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 6 and 7.



—from *The Next Canadian Economy*

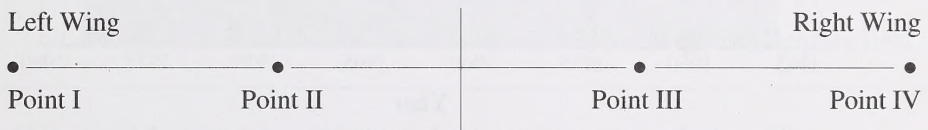
6. This cartoon illustrates a stage in a market-oriented economy when
- A. inflation follows deflation
 - B. inflation follows recession
 - C. recession follows growth
 - D. expansion follows contraction
7. To solve the economic problem illustrated in the cartoon, a social democrat would recommend
- A. deregulation of key industries
 - B. privatization of natural resource industries
 - C. adoption of strict central-planning policies
 - D. application of Keynesian economic policies

For questions 8 to 10, consider the following issue and positions related to the issue.

Issue: Should governments emphasize the goals of the welfare state in their economies?

- Positions:**
- W. Yes, because all citizens must share equally in the distribution of economic resources and wealth.
 - X. No, because individualism and freedom are lost when people come to depend on the government for security.
 - Y. Yes, because governments have a humanitarian responsibility to provide for those who cannot provide for themselves.
 - Z. No, because expanded social programs are too costly to maintain, especially now, in times of recession and budgetary restraint.

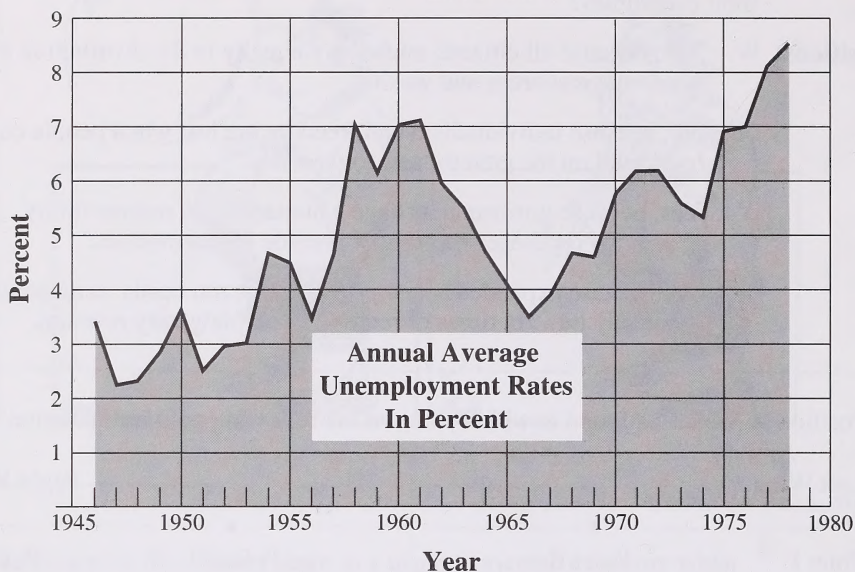
8. Position W would be found at which point on the following political spectrum?



- A. Point I
 - B. Point II
 - C. Point III
 - D. Point IV
9. From the mid-1980s to the present in Canada, the federal government's changing response to this issue is **best** represented by a shift from
- A. Position X to Position W
 - B. Position X to Position Y
 - C. Position Y to Position Z
 - D. Position Z to Position X
10. In terms of underlying assumptions and beliefs regarding society, which source is **most** consistent with the points of view expressed by positions X and Z?
- A. *On Liberty*
 - B. *Das Kapital*
 - C. *Mein Kampf*
 - D. *The Wealth of Nations*

Use the following graph to answer questions 11 to 13.

Jobless Rate: An Influential Statistic 1946–78



11. Given the information in the graph, a Keynesian economist would **most** likely have recommended an increase in government spending on public works between the years
- A. 1946 and 1950
 - B. 1954 and 1957
 - C. 1960 and 1966
 - D. 1975 and 1978
12. According to the information in the graph, consumer spending would **most** likely have shown an increase between the years
- A. 1956 and 1958
 - B. 1961 and 1965
 - C. 1966 and 1972
 - D. 1975 and 1978

13. According to the graph, the years between 1956 and 1962 would be classified as a period of relative
- A. recession
 - B. expansion
 - C. inflation
 - D. development

Use the following comment to answer questions 14 and 15.

At 57.7% in 1990, Sweden's tax revenue as a share of Gross Domestic Product was almost 10% higher than Denmark's, and 18% higher than the average for members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. In view of its effects on economic performance, this burden should no longer be borne. Yet Sweden's new minority non-socialist coalition government is not launching a crusade to destroy the legacy of social democratic rule. It plans to trim, rather than roll back, the welfare state.

—from *The Financial Post*, October 1991

14. This editorial comment was likely made by a writer who is ideologically
- A. opposed to deregulation and privatization
 - B. in favour of greater individual self-reliance
 - C. opposed to fiscal restraint and deficit reduction
 - D. in favour of greater government humanitarian concern
15. In making the comment "In view of its effects on economic performance, this [tax] burden should no longer be borne," the writer assumes that government tax revenues
- A. need to be increased
 - B. discriminate against the poor
 - C. reduce potential investment capital
 - D. are a major cause of hyperinflation

Use the following sources to answer questions 16 to 18.

Source I

A major ideological alternative—if one wants to avoid extremism—is to be conservative. And that is not an honourable thing to be if you know the record. Throughout history, and continuing to this very day, practically every measure generally perceived as potentially beneficial to people at large has been bitterly opposed by conservatives.

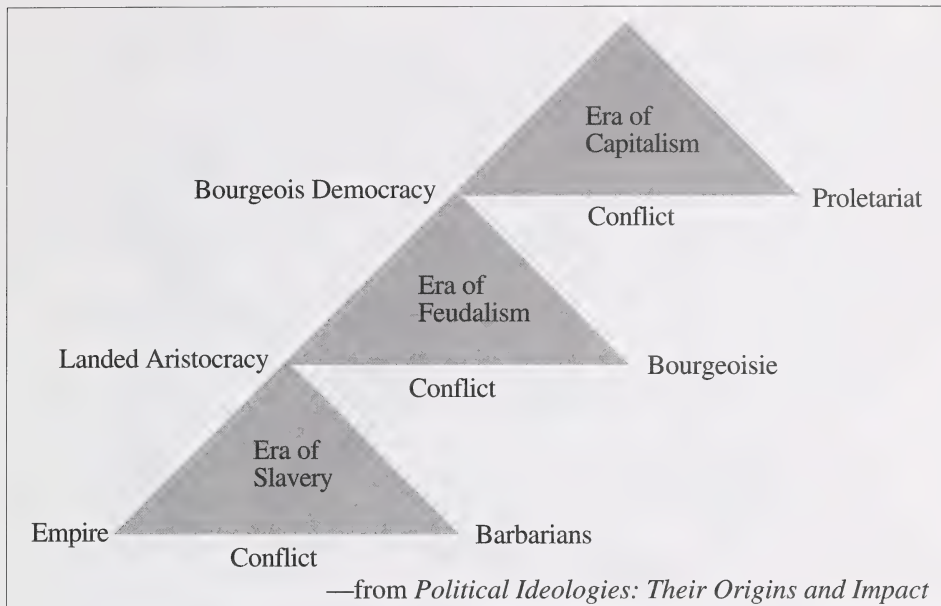
Source II

Traditionally, conservative tenets recognize that people are unequal in terms of ambition, ability, intelligence, and character; that human reason is prone to error, of limited reach, and often governed by emotion; and that liberty takes precedence over equality, so that one cannot infringe upon the liberty of another in the name of equality. Conservatives believe that government should be guided by the sure footing of proven philosophies.

—both sources from *The Political Spectrum*

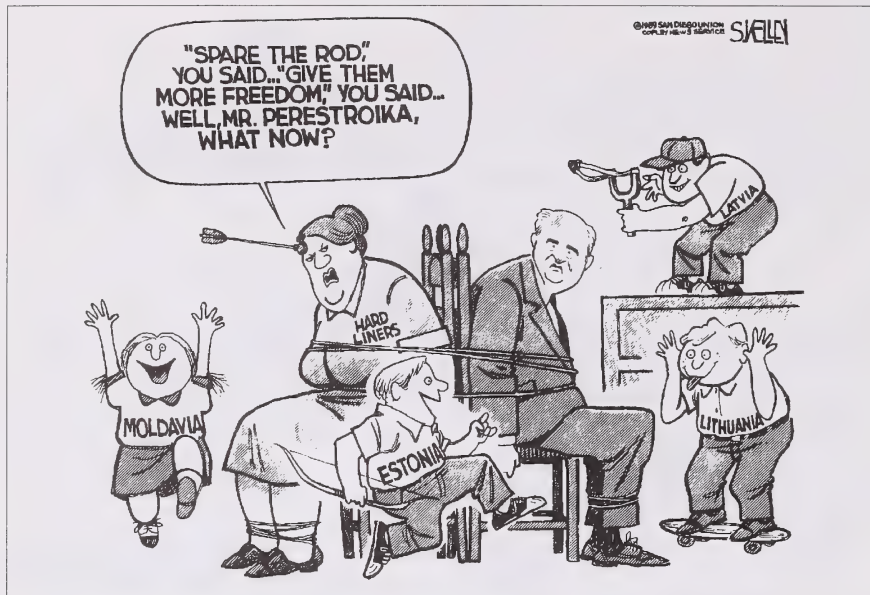
16. Based on the point of view expressed in Source I, it is **most** likely that the author would support
- A. liberal ideas
 - B. fascist ideas
 - C. a capitalist ideology
 - D. a right-wing ideology
17. Source I differs from Source II in that
- A. Source I explains the theoretical basis for conservative thought while Source II justifies conservative thought
 - B. Source I presents alternatives to conservative ideology while Source II outlines the appeal of conservatism
 - C. Source I explains a major strength of conservative belief while Source II points out weaknesses
 - D. Source I presents a more subjective view of conservatives while Source II presents a more objective view
18. By inference from both sources, conservatives have historically supported government legislation that
- A. protects consumers
 - B. guarantees individual freedoms
 - C. imposes a progressive tax system
 - D. allows workers to join unions

Use the following diagram to answer questions 19 and 20.



19. The diagram represents an interpretation of history associated with the doctrines of
- A. fascism
 - B. Marxism
 - C. socialism
 - D. anarchism
20. According to the diagram, the next step in the historical process will **most** likely be rule by the
- A. proletariat
 - B. barbarians
 - C. bourgeoisie
 - D. landed aristocracy
-
21. A government that promotes collectivist goals ahead of the goals of individualism would strongly support
- A. creating publicly regulated utilities
 - B. introducing a regressive taxation system
 - C. granting monopolies to large multinational corporations
 - D. eliminating transfer payments to reduce growing deficits

Use the following cartoon to answer question 22.



—from *A Cartoon History of United States Foreign Policy*

22. In this cartoon, the cartoonist has **incorrectly** equated perestroika to
- A. ethnic violence
 - B. political liberty
 - C. economic reform
 - D. social restructuring

23. Which title accurately describes the following chart?

The Soviet Union (1928–53)	► Kulaks, Trotskyites
Germany (1933–45)	► Bolsheviks, Social Democrats
Italy (1922–43)	► Liberals, Socialists

- A. Communist Dictatorships and Their Opponents
- B. Extreme Right Wing Dictatorships and Their Victims
- C. Dictatorships and Their Supporters
- D. Dictatorships and Their Scapegoats

Use the following quotation to answer questions 24 and 25.

In a Communist country, as in other totalitarian states, freedoms have been oppressed. The Communist teacher alleges that there can be no freedom of any kind as long as people are not free economically, as long as private ownership of resources and means of production allow a material advantage of one group over another. The Communist theory envisions a society in which there would be no government and where 'the state would wither away.' Then there will be no problem between freedom and authority, as there will be no authority.

—from *Vital Speeches of the Day*, 1951

24. From the quotation, it can be inferred that, for a communist, economic freedom essentially means economic
- A. accountability
 - B. advancement
 - C. stability
 - D. equality
25. According to the description, communists ultimately believe in a form of utopian
- A. fascism
 - B. autocracy
 - C. anarchism
 - D. democracy
-
26. Introducing an electoral system of proportional representation into Canada would likely encourage a
- A. greater number of political parties
 - B. lower percentage of voter turnout
 - C. greater chance of majority government
 - D. fewer number of coalition governments
27. As a means of formulating and directing their policies, Canadian federal and provincial governments have increasingly turned to
- A. question periods in legislatures
 - B. party leadership conventions
 - C. televised debates
 - D. opinion polls

28. During their rise to power, both Joseph Stalin and Adolf Hitler successfully
- A. appealed to all social classes for political support
 - B. led popular revolutions against the established order
 - C. intimidated many opponents through acts of violence
 - D. manipulated a multiparty system to political advantage
29. Controlled participation within fascist dictatorships is based on the fundamental principle that it is in the interest of the elite to
- A. give citizens the appearance of a voice in government
 - B. channel discontent against certain enemies of the state
 - C. cause citizens to fear government reprisal for disobedience
 - D. induce obedience among the populace by regulating the education system

Use the following excerpts to answer questions 30 and 31.

Excerpts from Adolf Hitler's Autobiography *Mein Kampf*

- A. "Nature as such has not reserved soil for the future possession of any particular nation or race; on the contrary, soil exists for the people who possess the force to take it and the industry to cultivate it."
 - B. "No more than Nature desires the mating of weaker with strong individuals, even less does she desire the blending of a higher with a lower race."
 - C. "Altogether we cannot be too sharp in condemning the absurd notion that geniuses can be born from general elections."
 - D. "Nature looks calmly, with satisfaction in fact. In the struggle for daily bread, all those who are weak or sickly or less determined succumb. And struggle is always a means for improving a species' health, and therefore, a cause of its high development."
30. Which of the above excerpts is **most closely** related to Hitler's introduction of the Enabling Act, 1933?
31. Which of the above excerpts is **most closely** related to Hitler's introduction of the Nuremberg Laws, 1935?

32. In modern liberal democracies, the **most** legitimate basis for political decision making is by
- A. developing consensus through reasoned debate
 - B. following the wishes of powerful pressure groups
 - C. forming policy primarily on the basis of public opinion polls
 - D. accepting the advice of an experienced and established bureaucracy
33. A majority parliamentary system of government has the advantage over a congressional system of government by insuring against prolonged disagreement between the
- A. public and private sectors of an economy
 - B. executive and judicial branches of government
 - C. left-wing and right-wing factions of the electorate
 - D. legislative and executive branches of government

Use the following quotation to answer questions 34 and 35.

In Germany, they came first for the communists, and I did not speak up because I was not a communist. Then they came for the Jews, and I did not speak up because I was not a Jew. Then they came for the trade unionists, and I did not speak up because I was not a trade unionist. Then they came for the Catholics, and I did not speak up because I was a Protestant. Then they came for me, and by that time no one was left to speak up for me.

—Martin Niemöller

34. The technique of dictatorship used in Nazi Germany that is indicated by this quotation is
- A. propaganda
 - B. scapegoating
 - C. indoctrination
 - D. controlled participation
35. The intent of the author, in communicating these ideas, is to suggest that
- A. authoritarian regimes flourish in deeply divided democratic societies
 - B. authoritarian regimes primarily target ideological differences as the object of their oppression
 - C. dissent toward the policies of authoritarian regimes is ultimately an individual responsibility
 - D. dissent toward the policies of authoritarian regimes must be made swiftly and with violence

Use the following information to answer questions 36 and 37.

Preamble to the Covenant of the League of Nations, 1919

The High Contracting Parties

In order to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security—

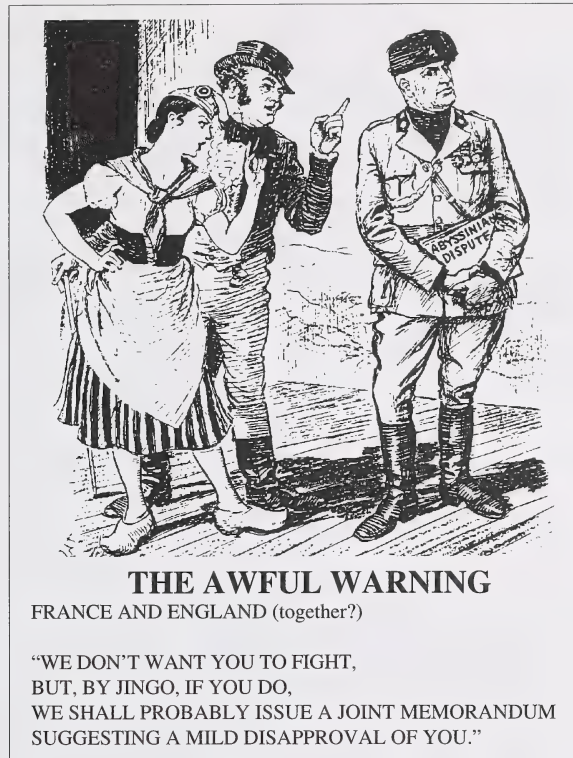
by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war,
by the prescription of open, just, and honourable relations among nations,
by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and
by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for
all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another,

Agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.

—from *Internationalism: Opposing Viewpoints*

36. Which factor largely motivated the inclusion of this Covenant preamble into the Treaty of Versailles?
- A. President Wilson's fear that secret diplomacy made the possibility of war by miscalculation more likely
 - B. Premier Clemenceau's overriding concern for reparations and France's future security
 - C. Prime Minister Lloyd George's desire for a moderate settlement to allow Germany's economic recovery
 - D. Premier Orlando's demand for a readjustment of Italy's frontier along clearly recognizable lines of nationality
37. The interwar agreement that **best** reflected the spirit and intent of this preamble was the
- A. Munich Accord
 - B. Kellogg–Briand Pact
 - C. Rome–Berlin–Tokyo Axis
 - D. Nazi–Soviet Non-aggression Pact
-
38. British, French, and Japanese control over the former colonies held by Germany and by Turkey following the First World War was based on
- A. a mandate system
 - B. self-determination
 - C. an alliance system
 - D. collective security

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 39 and 40.



—from *The Modern World* 1914–1980

39. This cartoon from the British magazine *Punch* in 1935 drew attention to the
- A. ineptitude of Mussolini in dealing with French and British leaders
 - B. inappropriateness of threatening war against an economic power like Italy
 - C. ineffectiveness of certain Great Powers in preventing Italian aggression
 - D. inability of Britain and France to form a permanent military alliance against Italy
40. The irony in the cartoon stems from
- A. “The Awful Warning” being far from awful
 - B. France and Britain issuing a “joint memorandum”
 - C. Mussolini’s having assumed a haughty attitude toward Britain and France
 - D. Mussolini’s having been warned by caricatures of British and French citizens

Use the following excerpts to answer questions 41 and 42.

Source I

In the world of the 1930s, it was by no means easy to decide what to do in the face of rising militarism. The League of Nations, when confronted with its first serious test, failed over a problem inherent in the concept of collective security. In a world of separate states, the theory of preventing war by the threat of universal action requires that, in practice, countries be willing to go to war if necessary over specific issues that might be of only limited interest to them. Not only does this require all involved to maintain substantial forces, it also escalates every little war into a big one. Hitler's strategy of fighting a series of isolated wars would confront the world powers with the same dilemma. They could be held responsible for converting Hitler's carefully limited conflicts into a world war even though they were peacefully inclined and wished to disarm.

—from *A World at Arms*

Source II

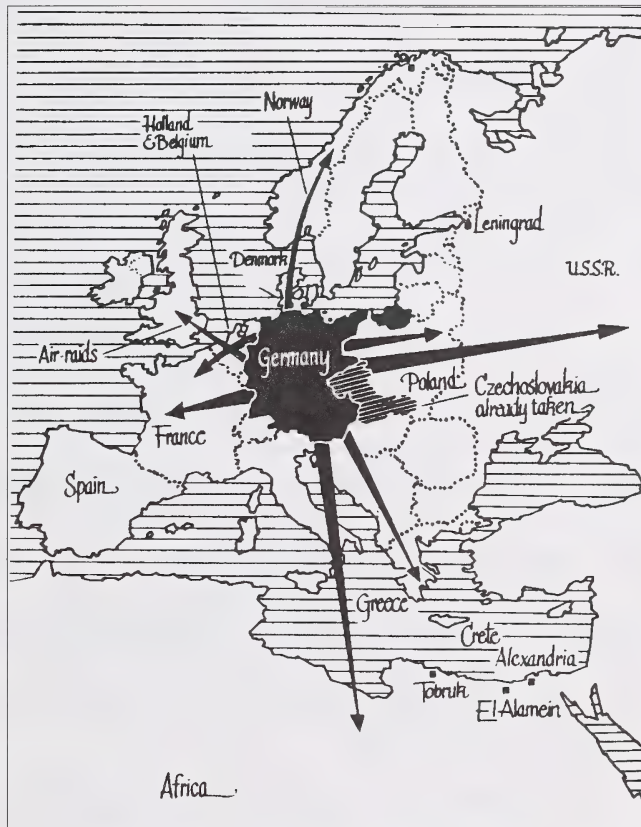
Britain is now engaged in a gigantic plan to rearm. We were the last of the nations to do so. But this process of general rearmament has been forced upon us all. Every country is afraid to disarm out of fear that it should fall victim to some armed neighbour. I recognize that hard fact. I deeply regret, however, what to me is a senseless waste of money. With a little goodwill and determination, it is possible to remove grievances and clear away suspicion. For these reasons, my colleagues and I have been anxious to try a new approach. We wish to enter into conversations with Germany and Italy. We wish to find out whether there is any common ground on which we might build up a general scheme of appeasement in Europe. We must try to bring our nations together in friendly discussion.

—Neville Chamberlain

41. According to the sources, Hitler's expansionist plans during the 1930s cleverly exploited the
- A. economic instability in Germany's neighbouring states
 - B. lack of leadership in the League of Nations
 - C. Great Powers' failure to disarm quickly
 - D. Great Powers' fear of a general war

42. The problem inherent in the concept of collective security expressed in Source I is that
- A. only collective action will prevent aggression
 - B. peace can only be maintained by giving aggressors what they want
 - C. war is an effective way to achieve a permanent solution to aggression
 - D. going to war collectively may not be in the best interests of the participants

Use the following map to answer question 43.



—from *World Affairs 1900 to the Present Day*

43. What is the **best** title for this map?
- A. Germany's Diplomatic Moves, 1933–1938
 - B. Germany's Offensives, 1939–1942
 - C. Extent of Axis Influence, 1944
 - D. Extent of Hitler's "Final Solution," 1945

44. Before the Second World War, American attempts to preserve a basically isolationist policy revealed a desire to
- A. pursue domestic concerns ahead of international issues
 - B. encourage Europe's appeasement of aggressor governments
 - C. form military alliances in the Asia-Pacific region rather than in Europe
 - D. support the League of Nations' efforts at crisis control and disarmament
45. Which statement is **correct**?
- A. The Locarno Pact helped ease interwar diplomatic tensions by guaranteeing the borders of some of the major combatants of the First World War.
 - B. The Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression Pact was designed to satisfy the demands of one powerful nation at the expense of a successor state created after the First World War.
 - C. The Munich Pact, an agreement between two ideologically similar nations, later extended to a third, was designed to provide mutual cooperation among its signatories.
 - D. The Pact of Steel between ideological opponents was intended to secure common boundaries from the possibility of attack.
46. An effective alliance against Nazi Germany was not achieved by August 1939 mainly because
- A. Japanese aggression in the Near East dominated European foreign policy concerns regarding any possible alliances
 - B. many governments harboured a greater distrust of Joseph Stalin and communism than of Adolf Hitler and fascism
 - C. many governments felt that the collective security apparatus of the League of Nations made alliances largely unnecessary
 - D. American refusal to grant further loans halted most efforts to build strong national armed forces
47. The primary reason for Imperial Japan's creation of the "Greater Far East Co-prosperity Sphere" was the need to
- A. maintain the position of Japan as a global superpower
 - B. secure new territories for the surplus Japanese population
 - C. guarantee supplies of raw materials for Japanese industry
 - D. protect the Japanese homeland from the threat of invasion
48. The "Final Solution" devised in 1941 by the Nazi leadership was the plan for the
- A. invasion and occupation of the British Isles
 - B. extermination of specified ethnic or religious groups
 - C. creation of technically superior weapons of mass destruction
 - D. annexation of the Soviet Union into the greater German Reich

Use the following information to answer question 49.

Country	Leader	Foreign Policy
U.S.S.R. (1963)	Nikita Khrushchev	Peaceful Coexistence
Germany (1942)	Adolf Hitler	Isolationism
Great Britain (1938)	Neville Chamberlain	Brinkmanship
United States (1950)	Harry Truman	Containment

49. Which two leaders, at the times indicated, actively and consistently pursued foreign policies that were directly **opposite** to those shown in the chart?
- A. Khrushchev and Hitler
 - B. Truman and Khrushchev
 - C. Hitler and Chamberlain
 - D. Chamberlain and Truman
-

Use the following information to answer questions 50 and 51.

Foreign Policy Options

- A. Maintain deterrence **or** avoid brinkmanship
- B. Preserve a balance of power **or** enhance national prestige
- C. Achieve containment **or** respect national sovereignty
- D. Support conciliation **or** apply collective security

Which pair of options best represents the choices faced by decision-makers in the situations described below?

50. President Truman considers sending military aid to Greek and Turkish forces in their struggles with communist insurgents.
51. Premier Khrushchev deliberates on whether or not to place offensive missiles in Cuba.

Use the following diagrams to answer questions 52 to 55.

Diagram I

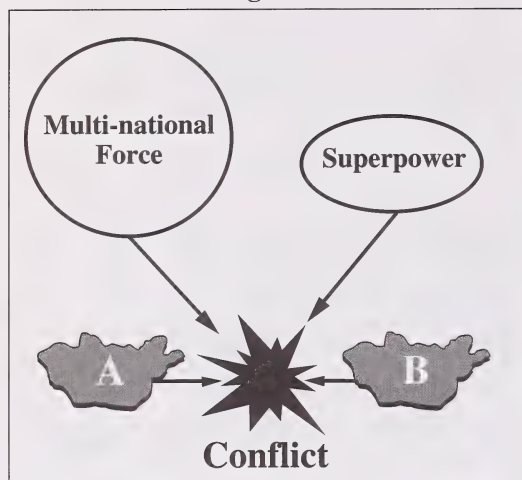


Diagram II

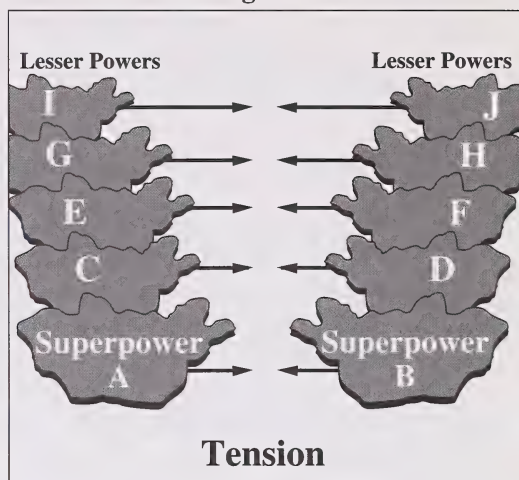


Diagram III

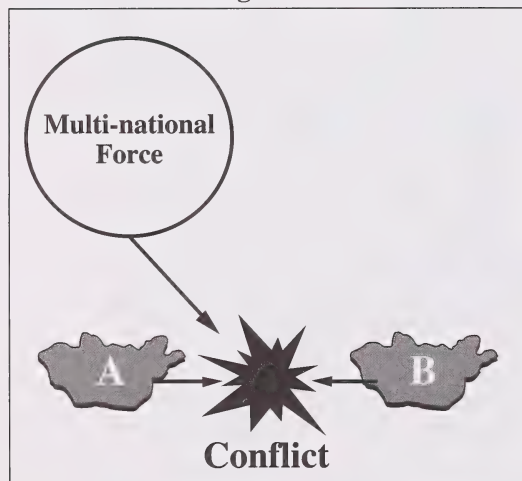
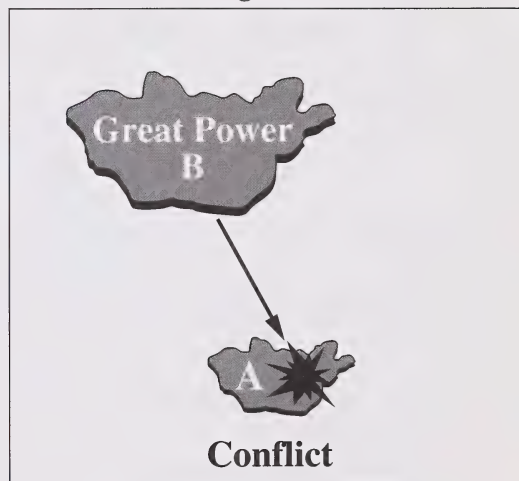


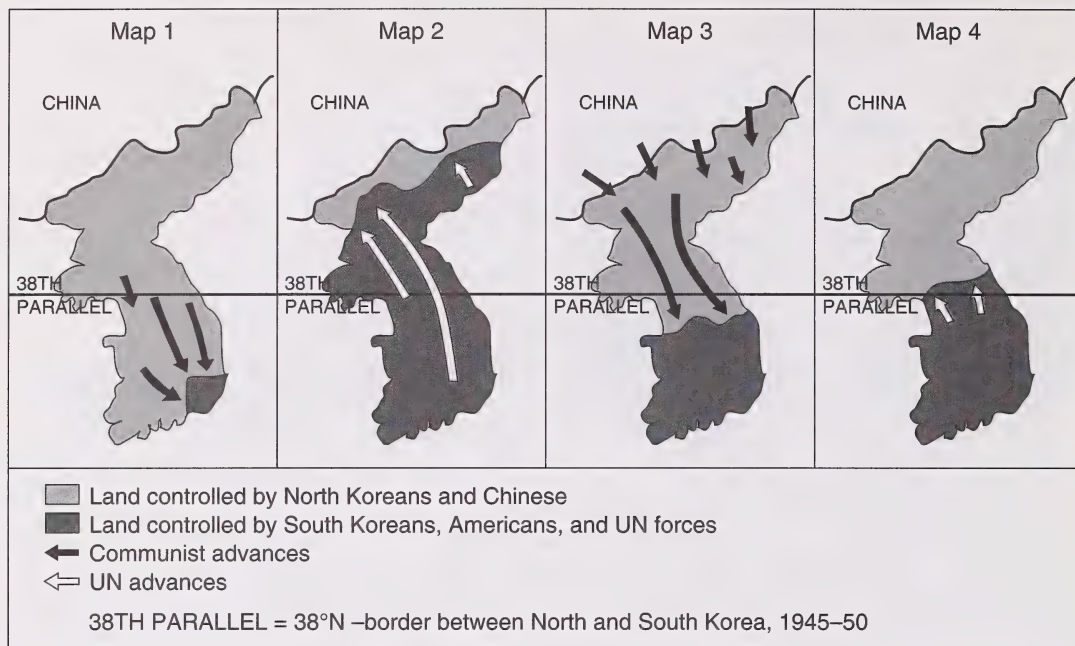
Diagram IV



*Note: Individual letters represent individual countries.
Arrows point in the direction of actual or potential conflicts.*

52. Diagram II **best** reveals an international situation illustrating the concept of
- A. balance of power
 - B. divide and conquer
 - C. conventional warfare
 - D. national self-determination
53. Which situation **best** illustrates the developments shown in Diagram III?
- A. 1938, Nazi Germany demands the Sudetenland; Great Britain and France respond
 - B. 1968, Soviet tanks enter Prague; NATO and NORAD respond
 - C. 1982, Great Britain and Argentina clash; the OAS responds
 - D. 1990, Iraq invades Kuwait; the United Nations responds
54. Diagrams I and III represent two efforts at
- A. using appeasement to prevent conflict
 - B. maintaining neutrality through isolationism
 - C. utilizing collective security to resolve conflict
 - D. enforcing peace via the threat of mutual deterrence
55. The direction of the arrows from intervening states illustrated in Diagrams I and III reveals world situations in which various states have intended to
- A. violate treaty obligations
 - B. use diplomacy rather than force
 - C. destroy or eliminate a nation's sovereignty
 - D. maintain or re-establish international stability
-
56. During the aftermath of the Second World War, Soviet attempts to establish an extensive European sphere of influence were hampered by the
- A. creation of the Warsaw Pact and Comecon
 - B. implementation of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan
 - C. lack of development of a nuclear technology to threaten the United States
 - D. emergence of independent, strongly nationalist communist regimes in parts of Europe

Use the following maps to answer questions 57 and 58.



—adapted from *Our World This Century*

57. Which method of preserving international stability was used to halt the initial event shown in the maps?

- A. The appeasement of aggressive dictators
- B. The secret diplomacy of communist leaders
- C. The collective security of a world organization
- D. The granting of sovereignty to former spheres of influence

58. The developments illustrated by the maps ultimately reveal a

- A. decisive victory for UN forces
- B. decisive victory for communist forces
- C. massive defeat for both sides in the conflict
- D. stalemate between both sides in the conflict

Use the following speakers' comments to answer questions 59 and 60.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Speaker I | Clearly, we were blinded by the façade of the totalitarian power structures: we believed they were invulnerable. |
| Speaker II | We were overawed by the military capabilities and failed to assess them in a social and economic context. |
| Speaker III | We underrated the vitality of nationalism as a force stronger than ideological commitment. |
| Speaker IV | We discounted the influence of people like Lech Walesa, Andrey Sakharov, and Václav Havel. |

—from *World Monitor*

59. The four speakers' comments address the question of why Western powers failed to predict the
- A. reunification of East and West Germany
 - B. collapse of the Soviet Union and its sphere of influence
 - C. disintegration of former Yugoslavia into ethnic enclaves
 - D. breakup of Czechoslovakia into two independent republics
60. Which speakers express the opinion that the strength of communist doctrine had been seriously overestimated?
- A. Speaker I and Speaker IV
 - B. Speaker II and Speaker III
 - C. Speaker I and Speaker III
 - D. Speaker IV and Speaker II

Use the following excerpt to answer questions 61 and 62.

Since argument is not recognized as a means of arriving at the truth, adherents of rival ideologies have no method except war by means of which to reach a decision, and war in our scientific age means, sooner or later, universal death.

Before the end of the present century, unless something quite unforeseeable occurs, one of three possibilities will have been realized. These three are:

- I. The end of human life, perhaps of all life on our planet.
- II. A reversion to barbarism after a catastrophic wiping out of the population of the globe.
- III. A unification of the world under a single government, possessing a monopoly of all the major weapons of war.

If war no longer occupied our thoughts and energies, we would, within a generation, put an end to all serious poverty throughout the world.

—Bertrand Russell

61. Given the direction of his comments, Russell would likely argue in favour of
- A. conventional rather than nuclear war
 - B. stability through mutual deterrence
 - C. strong regional power blocs
 - D. worldwide disarmament
62. Which twentieth century development appears to have **contradicted** Russell's predictions?
- A. The SALT agreements
 - B. The formation of NATO
 - C. The testing of cruise missiles
 - D. The American Strategic Defence Initiative

63. Immediate post-Second World War optimism about the establishment of a new world order was **best** reflected by the
- A. creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - B. proclamation of an “iron curtain” by Winston Churchill
 - C. four-power agreement to occupy defeated Nazi Germany
 - D. establishment of the United Nations at the San Francisco Conference
64. *During the 1960s, fear arising from the domino theory motivated many American foreign policy initiatives in Southeast Asia.*
- This explanation could be applied again during the 1980s to certain American foreign policy initiatives in
- A. Libya
 - B. Lebanon
 - C. South Africa
 - D. Central America
65. Which of the following nations has managed to avoid ethnic and nationalist division since the fall of the Iron Curtain?
- A. Poland
 - B. Yugoslavia
 - C. Czechoslovakia
 - D. The Soviet Union
66. Since the end of the Cold War, which mechanism for ensuring international peace and stability seems to have lost much of its impact?
- A. Diplomatic mediation to resolve crisis situations
 - B. Mutual deterrence through nuclear preparedness
 - C. Regional agreements to promote economic cooperation
 - D. Collective security by common actions against aggression
67. In terms of Soviet-American relations, the internal policies of perestroika and glasnost introduced in the former Soviet Union encouraged
- A. international cooperation and nuclear disarmament talks
 - B. international conservation and resource management practices
 - C. fewer Soviet requests for financial aid and technological assistance
 - D. greater American reliance on regional rather than collective security

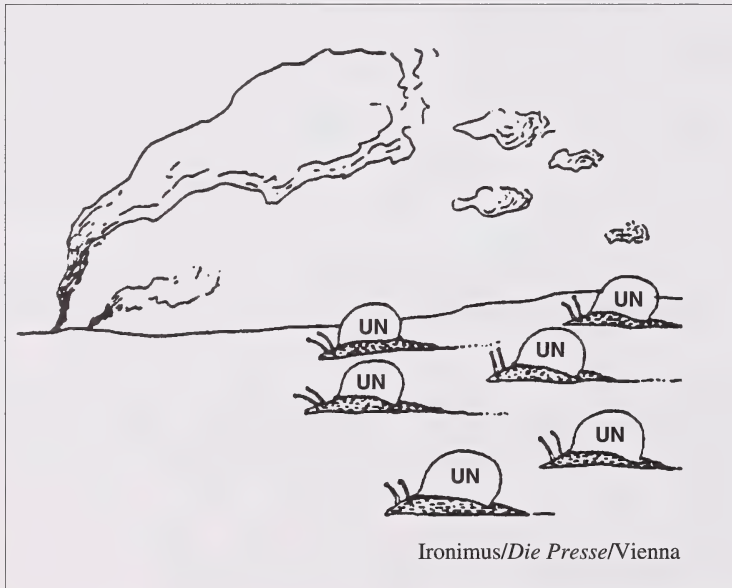
Use the following sources to answer questions 68 and 69.

Source I

The end of the Cold War revived a dream that had collapsed within months of the United Nations' founding in 1945: that the world's great powers would stand together as dependable guarantors of global peace and security. But the freedom that came with the collapse of superpower rivalry has hardly been a liberating experience for the UN system in the four years since the Berlin Wall came down. The problem is that no clear consensus exists about how to build a durable system of global collective security—the first obligation of the United Nations as outlined in Article 1 of its charter 48 years ago. At the heart of the matter, UN forces find themselves thrust into conflict zones where major powers (permanent members of the Security Council) are not willing to go themselves.

—from *The Edmonton Journal*, October 1993

Source II



Ironimus/Die Presse/Vienna

—from *World Press Review*

68. Today, which global trouble spot or flash point **best** serves to illustrate the main problem identified in Source I?
- A. The Middle East
 - B. The Pacific Rim
 - C. The Balkans
 - D. The Persian Gulf
69. Which conclusion is supported by the points made by both sources?
- A. Global problems are being aggravated by UN interference in the internal affairs of nations that should settle their own disputes.
 - B. Global tension and conflicts will continue to increase as long as the United Nations is largely controlled by a superpower.
 - C. The United Nations is an organization that will not be able to enforce collective security successfully unless the Security Council is dissolved.
 - D. The United Nations continues to experience serious problems that prevent it from carrying out its major objective.
-
70. Events affecting Czechoslovakia in 1938 and again in 1968 indicate that the preservation of the sovereignty of a particular nation can be
- A. ignored because of domestic economic instability
 - B. secure when international relations are in turmoil
 - C. threatened by internal revolution led by the military
 - D. dependent upon the actions and diplomacy of other states

You have now completed Part A.

Proceed directly to Part B.

Part B: Written Response

Description

Part B consists of an essay assignment worth 30% of the total examination mark. You are to **take** and **defend** a position on one of the two issues presented, either Topic A or Topic B.

Instructions

- Choose **either** Topic A **or** Topic B for your essay. If you write on both topics, **only** the first will be marked.
- Be sure to indicate your choice of topic in the space provided on the back cover.
- Use blue or black ink to write your essay.

Your essay will be evaluated according to these four criteria:

- Exploration of the Issue
- Defence of Position
- Quality of Examples
- Quality of Language and Expression

Reminders for Writing

- **Plan** your essay.
- **Focus** on the issue under discussion.
- **Establish** a clear position or thesis that will direct and unify your essay.
- **Organize** your essay in a manner that will best defend your position.
- **Defend** your position by using supportive and specific evidence drawn from your knowledge of social studies.
- **Edit** and **proofread** your writing.

Complete your essay on the following pages. Space is provided for planning and drafting and for your finished work.

Written Response—Essay Assignment

Choose **one** of the following issues for your essay. Be sure to indicate your choice in the space provided on the back cover.

Topic A

Some people believe that citizens should freely express disagreement with their government's policies and actions. Others feel that citizens should not. They believe that citizens should accept government policies without dissent.

To what extent should citizens express disagreement with their government's policies and actions?

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

or

Topic B

During the twentieth century, some nations have gained status in the international community through military strength. Other nations have gained status in the international community through other means.

Should a nation's status in the international community be determined solely by its military strength?

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

For Planning and Drafting

**Be sure to indicate your
choice of topic on the back cover.**

For Finished Work

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For Planning and Drafting

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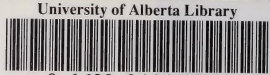
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